

Members of the *Chlamydia* group other than lymphogranuloma venereum can cause complement-fixation titres greater than 1 in 40. No mention is made of the micro-IF test which can be used to identify the agent directly or of the serological response by the patient to infection by particular serotypes.

Chlamydia was isolated from urethral material in about 40 per cent. of cases of NSU, not NGU. Halberstaedter is mis-spelt.

In summary, the standard set by the coloured illustrations is very high indeed, but certain aspects of their presentation merit further attention. Some photographs have been published previously. Dr. Wisdom thanks friends and colleagues who have allowed the publication of photographs from their collections, but the source of each individual photograph is not so acknowledged. It would seem that this should be done to obviate difficulties with copyright.

Eric Dunlop

Taschenatlas der Haut-und Geschlechtskrankheiten (Pocket Atlas of Dermatology and Venereology). By J. KIMMIG and M. JÄNNER. 1974. Pp. viii + 219, 302 figs. Thieme, Stuttgart (DM 28)

This pocket book is intended for medical students and non-specialist practitioners. There are 302 coloured illustrations and the merit of this atlas must be judged on the selection of the photographs, their quality and reproduction. The selection in dermatology is good though there is a tendency to illustrate the gross and advanced stages of many conditions. This is a drawback, e.g. in neoplasia, where a record of the early stages might be of potentially greater value. The quality of reproduction and the degree of pictorial definition is variable. The text is brief and adequate. The venereal disease section is mainly concentrated on syphilis and omits conditions such as Reiter's disease, genital *Candida* infections, gonococcal skin lesions, and balanitis (except balanitis xerotica obliterans). It is felt that this atlas will be of orientating value only and then mainly in dermatology. G. W. Csonka

Lehrbuch der Hautkrankheiten und venerischen Infektionen für Studierende und Ärzte (Text-book of Skin Diseases and Venereal Infections). By T. NASEMANN and W. SAUERBREY. 1974. Pp. xx + 400, 300 figs. Springer, Berlin (DM 48)

This book, written for medical students and non-specialist doctors, covers an astonishing amount of systematic

dermatology, some venereology with brief excursions into proctology, male infertility, and relevant German medico-legal regulations. The layout of the text is attractive with generous use of titles, subtitles, short paragraphs, at-a-glance tables, summary tables, line drawings, and excellent black-and-white illustrations which are preferable to the indifferent colour reproductions one so often finds in books on dermatology. Perhaps too much has been included in the skin section leading inevitably to some sketchiness here and there; e.g., in dealing with treatment of scabies and pediculosis pubis, no mention is made of tracing and treating the patients' contacts. It is, however, in the section on venereology that one finds serious imbalance; predictably syphilis and gonorrhoea are dealt with at some length, but there is little or no space for NSU, Reiter's disease, trichomoniasis, candidosis, non-gonococcal salpingitis, yaws, and tropical venereal infections. Genital warts and genital herpes are dealt with in the dermatological chapters and presumably are not thought to be sexually transmitted. Yet, in spite of these shortcomings, the greater part of this book is so well conceived that one can only hope that in future editions venereology will be extended to make it as comprehensive as the title suggests.

G. W. Csonka

Rheumatology—An Annual Review (Series Editor: J. ROTSTEIN). **Volume 4: Oculocutaneous Manifestations of Rheumatic Diseases** (Volume Editor: G. E. EHRLICH). 1973. Pp. viii + 146, 54 figs, 9 tables. Karger, Basel (£7.60)

This book is divided into three sections—'Ocular Manifestations', 'Oral-Mucosal Manifestations', and 'The Skin as a Reflector of Immunologic Change'. Several conditions dealt with in the last section are not rheumatic diseases and, although in themselves interesting, would not be expected to be included from the title of the book.

Infective arthritis, however, is not included, so that the lesions of gonococcal septicaemia are mentioned only briefly in relation to the differential diagnosis of Reiter's disease.

As well as describing the lesions produced by the various diseases, the last part of the first two sections describes those which may result from the drugs commonly used in treating the rheumatic disorders.

The text is full and well presented. The illustrations are all in black and white, and, although most of them adequately depict the changes being described, some of the photographs of oral lesions could certainly be improved upon—including Figures 18 and 19 relating to Reiter's disease. I expect that most, if not all, of the originals were in colour, but presumably to have had colour illustrations would have made the book, already expensive by British standards, considerably more so. Nevertheless, it should prove a useful reference book.

P. Rodin